

PERUVIAN PAMPHLET;
BEING
AN EXPOSITION
OF
The Administrative Labours
OF THE
PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT,

FROM THE TIME OF ITS FORMATION, TILL THE 15TH OF
JULY, 1822; PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL BY THE
MINISTER OF STATE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS,

DON BERNARDO MONTEAGUDO,

IN CONFORMITY TO A PROTECTORAL DECREE OF THE
18TH OF JANUARY.

(TRANSLATED FROM AN OFFICIAL COPY PRINTED IN LIMA, JULY
15, 1822, WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX.)

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1823.

EXPOSICION DE LAS TAREAS ADMINISTRATIVAS, de San Martín, publicadas por Bernardo Monteagudo en Lima, en el año 1822. Fué reimpresa en Londres al año siguiente, vertida al idioma inglés por Juan García del Río, quien agregó a esta EXPOSICION, en el anexo documental, la biografía de San Martín de la cual es autor

In whatever point of view the character of the South American hero is contemplated, something will be found in it great and extraordinary. Born a South American, the wrongs of his country were ever present to his mind, and liberty and patriotism nerved his arm with invincible strength. In the pursuit of his object he was unmindful of difficulties, and a fertile invention always furnished him with resources. His genius, in all its undertakings, displayed a restless activity, which rendered him minute in the fulfilment of his own duties, and vigilant over those of his subalterns. Even envy and slander, which always attack transcendent merit, have been compelled to respect him on the score of valour and disinterestedness, of which he has given so many proofs in the countries where he has held command. Time will enhance his reputation, and the name of San Martin will be dear to posterity.

(B.)

Decree of the Protector of Peru.

In taking upon myself the important enterprise of liberating this country, I was actuated by no other motive than my own anxious wish to advance the sacred cause of America, and promote the happiness of the Peruvian people. A principal part of my first care is already realized; but the work would be left incomplete, and my heart by no means satisfied, were I not to establish for ever, the security and future prosperity of the inhabitants of these regions.

From the period of my arrival at Pisco, I made it known that, in consequence of uncontrollable circumstances, I found myself invested with the supreme authority, and that I was responsible to my country for the use I made of it. Those circumstances have not hitherto varied, since there are still external enemies of Peru to oppose, consequently it is necessary that the political and military command should continue to be united in my person.

I trust, that in adopting the present measure, the justice will be done me to believe that I am not led away by any ambitious views, and that I exclusively consult the public good. It is sufficiently well known that I aspire at nothing beyond tranquillity and retirement, after a life so harassing as that which I

APPENDIX (A.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

*La gloire est plus solide après la calomnie
Et brille d'autant plus qu'elle s'en vit ternie.*

CORNEILLE.

D. JOSÉ DE SAN MARTIN, was born about the year 1778, at Yapeyú, a town belonging to the Missions of Paraguay, of which province his father was then governor. In the eighth or ninth year of his age, he accompanied his own family over to Spain, for the purpose of receiving his education, and being intended for a military profession, he was admitted into the College of Nobles, in Madrid; a distinction not easily obtained, particularly by American youths. He served in the Spanish armies during the French revolutionary war, and was at Cadiz, acting as *aid-de-camp* to the Marquess de Solano, by whom he was highly esteemed, and treated with the utmost confidence, at the time when that general was assassinated by the populace at Cadiz, on the 30th of May, 1808. On this occasion the people mistook San Martin for the Marquess de Solano, whom he greatly resembled in his person, and this mistake of theirs nearly cost him his life.

As soon as the Spaniards raised the cry of independence and flew to arms against their invader Napoleon, San Martin hastened to the defence of what at that time might be called his country. Sharing in the general enthusiasm of the day, he was present at the memorable battle of Baylen, where he distinguished himself in so remarkable a manner as to attract the notice of the commander-in-chief, General Xavier Castaños, and his name was mentioned, in terms of eulogium,

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